The Chicago Tribune.

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WASHINGTON.

Report of Government Directors on the Condition of the Pacific Railroad.

Letter from Ex-President Ames, of the Union Pacific Road.

Large Currency Balance in the Treasury.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, July 6.

CONDITION OF THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

The following telegram from two of the Government Directors on the Union Pacific Railroad was received by the Secretary of the Interior last week:

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28, 1869.

We have been over the Union Pacific railroad, from Omaha to Bottaneeau, almost all by daylight, at a rate of thirty miles an hour, and find the road in fact to be as good as any new roads ever made in this country. The bridges are all good, and the masonry of the Missouri, Elkhorn, and Loup rivers are now perfected and the work done in a thorough manner. We are satisfied that the road is finished.

R. F. WADE,
ALEXANDER RAMSEY,
Government Directors.

A document of fifty-two pages, issued from the Interior Department to-day, contains considerable information about this road. Part of it is occupied by the report of General Warren and other Commissioners, who made examinations, when there remained 33 miles to the Union Pacific and 136 miles of the Central Pacific to complete. The chief points of the report were published six weeks ago and need not be repeated. They estimate that it would take $4,000,000 to fully complete the work on the completed portion of the Central Pacific Road, 687 miles, and $1,171,110 to supply deficiencies on the 1,032 miles completed of the Union Pacific. Among the additions deemed essential is a diamond from the Vice President of the Central Pacific, showing that up to the 17th of May, from the time the Commissioners made their examination, his road had purchased grants and materials to the amount of $4,465,000, which has arrived, or was on the way. Vice President of the Union Pacific shows a similar expenditure for his road of $4,373,977. General Warren says: "I am satisfied that the report, in which he says that the greater part of the expenditures then shown by the Central Pacific Railroad must have been for the section of thirteen miles not yet completed, is a mistake. One million, The expenditure of the Union Pacific seems to have been confined to the part examined by the Commissioners. Letters from Chief Engineer Dodge and President Oliver Ames, of the Union Pacific, are given. That of Ames is dated this day, and in one of its paragraphs is as follows:

"The Laramie bridge is completed, we show an excellent road-bed in bringing our road to the 40th mile, Cheyenne, and have the iron on the ground to lay the track to that point. We have also the iron on the ground for the track from Cheyenne to Sherman, which we hope to have laid before winter sets in. The road-bed is completed, and the track laid, to Dale Creek, 550 miles from Omaha, and we have been entirely unable to keep up with the track-layers for the last 100 miles, when we have been compelled to wait for the completion of the road-bed. We have also the timber on the ground for the bridges over the Platte river, and the work is now in progress. We have now running to Dale Creek, 550 miles from Omaha, two regular passenger cars, to be delivered at that date; two more will be delivered at Omaha, which will be ready here daily, and the balance will soon be upon the road. We have also a sufficient number of freight cars to accommodate our passengers, and with the large increase of business which we have had during the present month, we are unable to get forward the freight which is offered us."

Mr. Ames, on this showing, claims a deduction of $5,250,000. Adding this to his expenditures, he makes an aggregate of but $9,623,977 of cash and securities to meet the requirements of the Commissioners. If to this be added the estimate of Messrs. Warren and Wilson of the last fifty miles of the road, $3,000,000 more than half a million, Saturday afternoon, in Rock River; also, a son of Mrs. Dickerson, Sunday morning. The body of the former has not yet been recovered.

ILLINOIS.

The Celebration of the "Glorious Fifth" in Elgin Suspended on Monday by a Serious Accident.

Falling of the New Iron Bridge Across the Fox River—The Bridge Crowded with People Witnessing a Boat Race—Many Persons Injured.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., July 6.

The celebration of the "Glorious Fifth" in Elgin was suspended on Monday by a serious accident, which effectually broke up the festivities at an early part of the day, and threw the whole city into a state of consternation. The new iron bridge across the Fox River, which was built this year, and completed in place of the old one which fell last winter, was the scene of the accident. There was a crowd of men and women into the river, and fifteen or twenty others were hurt, more or less severely. The accident was totally unexpected, and was the more lamentable because the bridge was one as safe and solid structure, and its construction had been watched with great care by the best men in the city.

The boating celebrations were just commencing, and a boat race was in progress on the river, to witness which a large crowd of citizens turned out on the occasion. The bridge being the most convenient point for viewing the race, at one time it was quite crowded about the time the boats were passing under it. Some one in the crowd, more reckless than the rest, shook the bridge, and this was followed by others, until the whole structure began to sway to and fro. Fearful of the consequences, the crowd began to retreat from the bridge, when the whole structure gave way, and fell with a crash, carrying with it all who were upon it. The water at that point is not over four feet in depth, and the bottom is soft mud, so that no one was drowned, though many were injured, some quite seriously. The exact number of persons who were injured cannot be ascertained, as some were injured and went down, and one of the horses was drowned.

Dr. Hall, of Elgin, was the first surgeon who appeared on the scene, but his wounds are not considered fatal. He has a bad cut on the head, with three young men in it, was passing over the bridge at the time it fell, and was carried away. The Mayor of the city was also injured, but not seriously. The list of injured is as follows: Fred. Hall, Mayor, head cut; Mrs. Hall, his wife, head cut; Mrs. Dr. Hall, head cut; Mrs. Dr. Hall, head cut; Mrs. Dr. Hall

The Tribune.

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1869.

THE POWELL EXPEDITION.

Though there can now be but little doubt that the man Risdon, who has told the story of the loss of the Powell expedition, is a base scoundrel, we regret to say that we have not the same faith in the falsehood of the main fact of the narrative—namely, that the expedition is lost. We have the statement of the brothers of Major Powell that there was no news of the same of Risdon attached to the expedition; the dates of letters to Mrs. Powell, to the Major's friends, and to this paper, show it to be impossible that the catastrophe related by Risdon could have occurred at the time at which he puts it. Risdon's testimony, therefore, we may consider disposed of; but we have still, unfortunately, the story itself to deal with coming in a more authentic shape and with a certain probability of truth. This will be found in another column, in articles from the Omaha *Herald* and *Republican*. The first impression was that this was only Risdon's account, made by him under another name, and the *Republican* of the 6th, in commenting upon a despatch from Omaha in accordance with the substance of Mrs. Powell's letters, seems to have considered the two stories as coming from the same source. This, however, it must have done hastily, for Mrs. Powell referred only to Risdon's story, which the *Republican* knew nothing about, while it had published the very different and more probable narrative of John Sumner, on the authority of one Riley, who had just arrived at Omaha from Green River City. Now John Sumner is a well known frontiersman, and, as to him as to Major Powell last summer, it is quite probable that he was a member of the present expedition. He is said to have given the date of the catastrophe one month later than that of Risdon, and its place two miles further north, and only seven-and-five miles from the point of embarkation of the expedition about the 1st of June. It is quite possible that Major Powell and his companions may have travelled the seventy-five miles from the 1st to the 30th of June; quite possible that they should have been cut at the rapids known to exist at that point, and quite possible that John Sumner, who was a companion of the Major year ago, should have been with him last month and have escaped when the rest were lost. Risdon, if he did not invent the whole story, probably got hold of it at Green River from the reports repeated in his way and lying; way, confusing both dates and places, and has travelled east, and on the sympathy excited in his imagination of approaching starvation. There is, of course, still the hope left us that the report which has reached Risdon's story merely set afloat by him somewhere up the country and that Major Powell and his companions are safely attached to the expedition.

And this hope is in little strengthened by the fact that the story, as coming from Sumner, reaches us from Omaha, and not from Green River City, as Risdon's does, if it be true, a ought to have had it by telegraph a fortnight ago. Then again, the Omaha *Republican's* narration is singularly bare of details, really stating nothing but that the expedition was lost and

installed as CHIEF CLERK. It was not necessary that your action should be confirmed by the Senate. [Laughter.] Mr. ROBINSON, of Illinois, moved that the rules be suspended, and that the resolution be adopted. Agreed to.

Mr. HENRY O'CONNOR, of Iowa, moved that the Convention proceed to the election of a Chief Clerk. Mr. BALDWIN, of Michigan, moved that the Convention proceed to the election of Assistant Secretaries. Mr. HANLEY, of Illinois, moved that the Convention proceed to the election of Assistant Secretaries, whether native or adopted citizens. Mr. BALDWIN withdrew his motion. Mr. HANLEY moved that the Convention proceed to the election of Assistant Secretaries, whether native or adopted citizens, provided they are members of the Convention. Agreed to.

Mr. LEE, of New York, moved that the Convention proceed to the election of Assistant Secretaries, whether native or adopted citizens, provided they are members of the Convention, and that the Sergeant-at-Arms be authorized to appoint one messenger for each Assistant Secretary after service. As for the convenience of the Convention, this House to the selection

Peaceable Meeting of the Second Fort Sully Stacking Meeting.

Eight Thousand People in Attendance on Monday.

Four Splendid Races—The Trotting Mare American Girl.

Frank Parker Wins the State Billiard Championship.

THE WIND.

The Fourth of July came in Dutch Fort, with true power on Sunday last, continuing the last day of the July rainy meeting, were attended with the usual accompaniments of a storm, and gave a taste of Chicago. The morning broke with a gale from the northeast, which increased in force until noon, and at 12 M. by observation it was blowing at the rate of thirty-six miles per hour. The storm was accompanied by heavy rain, which fell in torrents for about two hours, and then ceased, leaving the sky overcast, and the wind blowing a steady gale. The storm was severe while it lasted, and did considerable damage to the shipping in the harbor. The schooner Ida Ellen, which was lying at the foot of Rush street, was driven from her moorings, and collided with the schooner Ida Ellen, which was lying at the foot of Rush street, and carried away her foremast and bowsprit, and did other damage to the amount of $100. The schooner Ida Ellen, which was lying at the foot of Rush street, was driven from her moorings, and collided with the schooner Ida Ellen, which was lying at the foot of Rush street, and carried away her foremast and bowsprit, and did other damage to the amount of $100.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE OPERA HOUSE.

The entertainment at the Opera House last evening consisted the familiar pantomime "Yel an Yank," a double performance by the Niaccolls, the comical sketch of "The Dancing Master," the "Star of the North," burlesque by Mr. Barrett, and the scene in which the pantomime of the "Urban Refugee," a blood and thunder affair, after the "French Spy" order, and of fashionable dancing by the Niaccolls and others. The latter act was given on Monday evening, and is one of the most beautiful and graceful pantomimes on the stage. Thursday night will be the last opportunity to see this pantomime, as it will be withdrawn after that night. The Niaccolls are the best dancers in the city, and their performance is worth the price of admission. The Opera House will be closed on Friday night, and will open on Saturday night with a new play.

THE CELEBRATIONS.

The doings of the day may be briefly summed up. The celebrations was inaugurated at an early hour of the morning by a number of little boys in the South, West and North Divisions of the city, who fired off an immense number of little guns. They kept up this ceremony during the whole day. A hundred big guns were also fired off by the Thirteenth Light Artillery. A large quantity of gunpowder was blazed away within the space of twenty-four hours, and the streets were strongly perfumed with the same. The police authorities took to forecasting their windows with flags and congratulations, and the fashionable equipages and vehicles of every description presented a showy appearance. The streets were thronged with people all day in the country remained indoors all day and within the town they were few. Those who thought to make their escape from the celebration by going to the lake shore or to the parks found the same crowds there as in the city. For there were thousands upon thousands of people who had the same object in view. Indeed, the whole city was invaded all day long by the crowds of people who had come in from the country after rustic peace. It was not to be found. Even the Fourth of July oration which the President was read and an orator delivered a speech in every park.

There were over 50,000 people who went to Lincoln Park during the day, and the scene was a crowded, although in some cases consisting of the same people who were in the streets. Many of the visitors to the park were from the country, and, carrying about at best in its passage. Indeed, so great was the crowd at all points of interest that the carriages was broken over, and the people compelled to walk. The grounds were literally packed with humanity. The scene was a most animated one. The grounds were also crowded with the equestrians of the occasion. The alley between Clark and Dearborn streets, from Lake to Division and the Riverside and Commercial Avenues, were thronged with people, and the horses had their comfort, at least, would be admirable. Even the streets were crowded with people, and there was little room for carriages. Those who had pleasure-carriages were compelled to walk, and those who had horses were compelled to ride. The streets were crowded with people, and there was little room for carriages. Those who had pleasure-carriages were compelled to walk, and those who had horses were compelled to ride. The streets were crowded with people, and there was little room for carriages. Those who had pleasure-carriages were compelled to walk, and those who had horses were compelled to ride.

THE FIREWORKS.

The display of fireworks in the evening was the finest ever seen in the city. The display was given from the top of the Tribune building, and was witnessed by thousands of people. The display was given from the top of the Tribune building, and was witnessed by thousands of people. The display was given from the top of the Tribune building, and was witnessed by thousands of people. The display was given from the top of the Tribune building, and was witnessed by thousands of people.

THE POLICE COURTS.

THE ARMORY CASE.

The Armory was unusually crowded with prisoners yesterday, the celebrations of the Fourth of July having been divided between two days, of which would otherwise have been. The free and easy manner of the police authorities was observed by many among the citizens of Chicago, also added to the number of prisoners, many of whom had to be let out of the station over their propensities to do mischief. Many of the prisoners were charged with disorderly conduct, which, if it is taken into consideration that every one who was arrested was guilty of a breach of the peace, and that the police had no time to make a complaint, and with the idea that to send a complaint against a "father of boys," at the morning session of the Armory Court, would be equivalent to a sentence of the Bridewell, disposed of most of them being minor offenses, the only cases of importance being those of Patrick Kelly, of course, were not at vigilant agents of the police, and the latter, who had been arrested for disorderly conduct, escaped from the Armory Court with a fine of $10 and costs. Kelly would have had to endure the full penalty of his crime.

—Antonio Brigantillo, a brigadel indeed upon the police force, was arrested by Officer Bennett on Beech Court street, and, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, was taken before Justice Morrison for examination, with a squad of police, who arrested him. This house has been the scene of many a row, and the police have been called there many times before, but all the while the police made their escape. On the night in question, however, they were in what they called a dance, but which was in fact a fight, and the police, who had been called to the house of the surrounding neighborhood. Although the police were unarmed, they were not to be trifled with, for they threatened a rebellion was at once suppressed by